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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 29.72

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May 9, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 69 2 p.m. 76
Humidity 89 80

May 9, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 79
Humidity 80 80

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1917.

三拜禮 九月五英港

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE BATTLES IN THE WEST.

Mutual Raids Reported.

London, May 7.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—German artillery is active, particularly between Fresnoy and Loos. We successfully conducted a night raid at Neuve Chapelle and Fauchescourt.

An enemy raid, north-east of Armentières, was driven off after a hand-to-hand fight. Another raid, south of Armentières, was repulsed.

Events on the French Front.

London, May 8.
A French communiqué states:—There has been considerable artillery between the Somme and the Oise.

The enemy counter-attacked during the night to the east of Vaux Aillon and on Chemin des Dames in the direction of Pantheon and Cerny. Our fire smashed all the German attempts.

The artillery struggle was occasionally violent further east, on the Vauclerc plateau, and in the Craonne district. A coup de main carried the enemy centre of resistance to the north of Vauclerc plateau, ninety prisoners being taken.

Fruitless German attempts to regain a footing in the trenches which we recaptured yesterday, to the north-west of Rheims and to the south of Berry au Bac, led to a sharp fight, ending to our advantage. We took 120 prisoners here.

Yesterday we captured a redoubt to the north-west of Prose.

We repulsed a strong German attack on the crest at Teton, to the north-east of Mont Haut, inflicting heavy enemy losses and taking prisoners.

For Enemy Consumption.

London, May 8.
A German official wireless message states:—We heavily repulsed attacks at Reux and also between Fontaines and Rencourt.

As the result of fighting at Baillecourt, the enemy retained possession of the south-eastern boundary.

We stormed Fresnoy, taking 200 prisoners. British attempts to recapture failed.

Costly French attacks failed against the heights between Hartebise and Craonne.

Attacks from Vaux Aillon and Corbeny failed, except to the west of Craonne.

The enemy on Monday lost twenty aeroplanes, and, during April, 362. We lost 74. Our air forces are fighting at the zenith of their capacity.

NEW NAVAL WAR STAFF.

Its Constitution Virtually Settled.

London, May 8.
The Times says that the main lines of the constitution of the new Naval War Staff are virtually settled. It is understood that Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, as Chief of the Staff, is freed of all administrative detail in order to give his undivided attention to questions of policy and strategy, assisted by the Director of Operations, and the Director of Intelligence, and that organisers who have made their mark outside the Service, as well as inside, will be called in.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH CONFERENCE.

British Members Return.

London, May 8.
Mr. Lloyd George, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe and General Sir William Robertson have returned to London. It is understood that they are completely satisfied with the results of the Paris Conference, which was devoted almost exclusively to military and naval matters. Measures were adopted to secure both unity of action and unity of aim.

AMERICA'S PARTICIPATION.

Men for Service in France.

London, May 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that nine regiments of Engineers have been ordered to be raised for duty on communications in France as soon as possible, in addition to the forces contemplated in the Government's Army plans.

In New York 180,000 have already been recruited by Colonel Roosevelt for service in France, largely composed of substantial business and professional men of from 25 to 50 years, who are self-supporting. These include Mr. Bacon, ex-Minister of War, and Mr. Sumner.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING.

London, May 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that Mr. Rudyard Kipling has visited the Italian front.

STATE PURCHASE OF THE "TRADE."

London, May 8.
The Times says that the Government has adopted the principle of State purchase of the liquor trade.

ACTIVITY IN MACEDONIA.

London, May 8.
A German official wireless message states:—The Austrians and Turks repulsed advances between Ochrida and Lake Prespa. The Germans and Bulgarians repulsed attacks on a front of seven kilometres on the Cerne salient. Further French, Russian and Italian attacks were repulsed.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

HOPES OF PEACE.

German Hope of an "Agreeable Event."

London, May 8.
The *Leidenscheider*, which is a semi-official organ, attributes the postponement of the Chancellor's speech to the possibility of the imminence of an agreeable political event, facilitating his task towards peace.

The German newspapers are generally impatient at the delay, especially in view of the growing isolation of the Central Powers. They point out that last week was a bad week in this respect; Guatemala, Bolivia, and Hayti breaking off or threatening to break off relations. While it is admitted that such events are relatively small, it is emphasised that they mean considerable loss of property and prestige, not to speak of the increased post-war economic difficulties.

There are apparently still great hopes of a separate peace with Russia.

Forwards thinks that if Herr von Bethmann Hollweg boldly and frankly renounced conquest, even the United States might incline to peace.

German Socialists' Terms.

London, May 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that a meeting of the Executive of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, at Borberg, representing the Labour parties of Scandinavia, has transmitted the peace terms proposed by the German Socialist Party majority group, namely:—The right of freedom in national development; compulsory arbitration in future international disputes; restitution by Germany of the occupied territories; a plebiscite in Russian Poland on the question of independence or German or Russian annexation; the restoration of the independence of Belgium, Serbia and Rumania; the restoration to Bulgaria of the Bulgarian districts in Macedonia; the grant to Serbia of a free port on the Adriatic; and an amicable rectification of the Lorraine frontier.

The minority group of Socialists propose more liberal terms. The Executive has promised early discussion.

American Labourites Speak Out.

London, May 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the Federation of Labour's telegram to Russia, mentioned yesterday, is a striking document. It protests that the pro-Kaiser Socialist demand of "No annexation" is a trick to compel the oppressed non-German peoples to remain under the domination of Prussia, Austria and Turkey. It says that there must be no forcible annexations, but that every people must be free to choose allegiance. It continues:—"We are of the opinion that the only way the German people can speedily terminate war is to force the abdication of the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs. Therefore, German Socialists must cease their underground intrigues to secure an abortive peace by calling pretended international conferences."

THE AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

Final Results Favour Mr. Hughes.

London, May 7.
The following are the final results of the Commonwealth elections:—

House of Representatives:—Liberals, 25; Hughes supporters, 15; Labour, 25.

The Senate:—Liberals, 10; Hughes supporters, 13; and Labour 13.

Mr. Hughes' National Coalition Ministry has thus majorities of twenty-five and ten in the House of Representatives and the Senate respectively over the Labourites.

THE FOOD PROBLEM.

Rationing—If Necessary.

London, May 8.
In the House of Lords, Lord Devonport, speaking on the food question, said meatless days were being abolished in consequence of increased consumption and less plentiful substitutes. It was anticipated that the supplies of breadstuffs would suffice until the new harvest if the people would respond to the appeal to consume less and the submarine activity did not exceed all reasonable likelihood. The supplies of fat in 1917 up to the present were better than in 1916. He stated that a system of rationing and organising, in order to secure equality of supply among all classes would be introduced if submarine necessitated it. He foreshadowed the possibility of further increasing the extraction of flour from wheat, and augmenting the mixture with a larger proportion of other cereals than at present. The consumption of bread was not yet sufficiently reduced. He indicated the introduction of measures to prevent exploitation of the prices of foodstuffs.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, May 8.
A Russian communiqué states: Near Vladimirovsk, south of Zubilow, after intense fire by miners and bomb-throwers, the enemy, a company strong, attacked, and were driven back by our artillery and rifle fire. On the Kavrovsk-Borodin front there was an intense bombardment. A German aeroplane was brought down near Gungunova.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE WESTERN STRUGGLE.

Enemy Forces Destroyed.

London, May 7.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy in considerable forces this afternoon launched a third counter-attack on our new positions southward of Souchez river. The first wave reached the slope fronting the trenches where it was destroyed by rifle fire and machine gun fire. The supporting waves were caught by our artillery barrage and broken up. No German reached the trenches. A strong body of the enemy was caught in the open in the vicinity of Baillecourt by artillery and machine guns and suffered heavy casualties. Six German aeroplanes were brought down on Sunday and another driven down. Three of ours are missing.

British Attacks.

London, May 7.
A wireless German official message says: British attacks at Rœux and between Frontaines and Rencourt were repulsed sanguinarily. Fighting continues at Baillecourt. Strong French attacks on both sides of Craonne failed.

New German Regiments Suffer Heavily

London, May 8.
A French communiqué says: During the day the enemy did not renew its attempts north of Laffaux Mill and against Chemin-des-Dames. The artillery duel continued furiously in the direction of Hurbise and the Craonne sector, where the troops consolidated positions on the California plateau. According to the statements of prisoners on this part of the front four fresh regiments participating in the fruitless attacks yesterday evening on this plateau suffered very heavy losses. North-west of Rheims, we appreciably extended our positions south of Saspigny, taking 100 prisoners including two officers.

200,000 German Casualties.

London, May 8.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says that reports from Champagne show that Hindenburg has been forced to utilise every available man in the trenches in Champagne and Artois. Two-thirds of the German Army are now in France, namely, one hundred and forty-three divisions. Hindenburg's reserve was forty-four divisions, approximately 450,000, and already thirty-three reserve divisions have been engaged, half of which have been withdrawn to re-form on account of losses. The German casualties in France in April totalled 200,000.

Huge Forces Arrayed against British.

London, May 8.
A telegram from Paris says that nearly half of the German forces on the Western front are opposed to the British, though the latter's line is one-third the length of the French line.

VENIZELISTS IN ACTION.

London, May 8.
A French Macedonian communiqué says that in the region of Ljumica an attack by French and Venizelist contingents enabled us to occupy advanced enemy positions on a five kilometre front. A Bulgarian counter-attack was repulsed by the Venizelists, who took prisoners. In both actions the Venizelists behaved brilliantly.

VENIZELISTS IN ACTION.

London, May 8.
In the opinion of the head of the workshop, Krupp alone now turns out 200,000 shells of every calibre a day, without counting the manufacture of 420 mm. guns and projectiles.

In the month of May, 1916, Krupp was constructing simultaneously seven howitzers of 420 millimetres. As it takes, on the average, from six to eight months to make this kind of gun, these should have been ready in the month of February.

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GENERAL NEWS.

iron from Tarawaki Iron Sand. According to the British Trade Commissioner in New Zealand works are being erected at New Plymouth, in the North Island, by a recently-formed company, for producing iron from the Tarawaki iron sand. The first furnace to be installed can deal with 70 tons of the sand weekly, but plans have been drawn up for the erection at a later date of another with a weekly capacity of 200 tons of the sand. On the basis of experiment and of actual practice, it is claimed that pig iron can be made at a cost not exceeding \$3 a ton.

Not Wanted.

The North Somerset Liberal Association, at a private meeting, adopted a resolution thanking Mr. Joseph King, M.P., for his services, but asking him in the interest of the party not to seek re-election. An amendment was proposed requesting him to resign immediately, but this was withdrawn on Mr. King announcing that he was prepared to acquiesce in the resolution, but if the amendment were adopted, he pointed out that he was not compelled to resign, and if he did so he should fight again. A further resolution was adopted instructing the executive committee to select suitable candidates and submit names to the general meeting. Mr. King expressed his willingness to support the new candidate.

A Remarkable Escape.

A Town in Kent, March 17.—The majority of the inhabitants were surprised to learn when they rose this morning that the town had been bombarded from the sea shortly before 1 o'clock. In the short space of three minutes during which the town was under fire about nine shells fell. A remarkable escape was experienced by the wife of a soldier serving in Egypt, and her baby girl, aged two years. Her home is now practically in ruins, and the bedroom in which she and the baby would in the ordinary course of events have been sleeping was wrecked by the fall of the roof and ceiling, through which a shell crashed. The woman had a presentiment the previous evening, and was eventually persuaded by her next-door neighbour to spend the night with her. It was the first time for 18 months that she had slept away from home. The neighbour's house, though only divided from the wrecked dwelling by a party wall, was undamaged, and the two women and their children escaped uninjured.

Dutch Pro-Ally Editor Sentenced.

Amsterdam, March 14.—M. Schroeder, editor of the *Telegraaf*, was condemned to-day to three months' imprisonment for an article, published on June 16, 1915, containing the words, "In Central Europe there is a group of conscienceless scoundrels who caused the war." This case has been heard five times. M. Schroeder was at first acquitted, but the case went from Court to Court till it reached the Supreme Court at The Hague a fortnight ago. The Procureur-General said that the *Telegraaf* had pursued a course of persistent provocation and irritation of Germany. M. Schroeder stated that by "scoundrels in Central Europe" he meant the representatives of Prussian militarism. The Procureur-General said that the defendant had previously stated that he meant the Junker Party, and characterised this as an evasion. Militarism had nothing to do with a desire for violent action. The Entente's war expenditure before the war exceeded that of the Central Powers. M. Schroeder's article had been directed against German power and the German Government. Counsel also referred, as evidence of the *Telegraaf's* policy, to M. Raemakers's cartoon of the Kaiser. He declared that the time was not yet ripe for judgment concerning the causes of the war, and he asked that M. Schroeder be imprisoned for four months for impugning Holland's neutrality. The German Press prominently reprinted the Procureur-General's defense of militarism and his attack on the *Telegraaf*.

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GENERAL NEWS.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

A DRAMATIC INCIDENT. Sydney, March 15.—A dramatic incident occurred to-day in the Senate. Mr. Gardiner was charging the followers of Mr. Hughes with deserting the party machine in order to save their places, when Mr. Guthrie rose. Holding a letter which he had just opened, he said, "This is why we left. My son has been killed in the war." Mr. Gardiner offered his sympathy to Mr. Guthrie, who broke down and left the Chamber.

By Order,
E. DES VŒUX,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 4th May, 1917.

"Compulsion Parade" in Calcutta.

Calcutta, April 11: The first "Compulsion Parade" was held on the 11th morning when about 3,000 men of all ages, sizes, shapes and colours stood about in the sun for an hour, while the roll was called and allotments to various volunteer regiments were made. General Strange rode up and down the lines, spotting ex-soldiers; and he dismissed two or three men himself as obviously unfit for duty. Apparently compulsion drills are to be carried out as specified.

An Interesting Application.

In the Ordnance Division, Dublin, before Mr. Justice Birton Mr. Harrison, K. C. on behalf of Lord Bangor the tenant for life of the Bangor estates, applied for an order for liberty to sell an oil painting of Lady Arbella Ward, which is ascribed to Bonney (1789). Counsel said that the purchaser was Mr. G. Stanley Sedgwick, of Fifth Avenue, New York, and the price was £12,000. Lord Bangor was at present serving in the Army, but so affidavit that had been filed by his agent verified the making of the contract with a person in London. Mr. Bennett, a valuer, had stated that the picture was worth £10,000. Counsel for the trustees of the settlement consented to the sale, and Mr. Justice Birton made the order.

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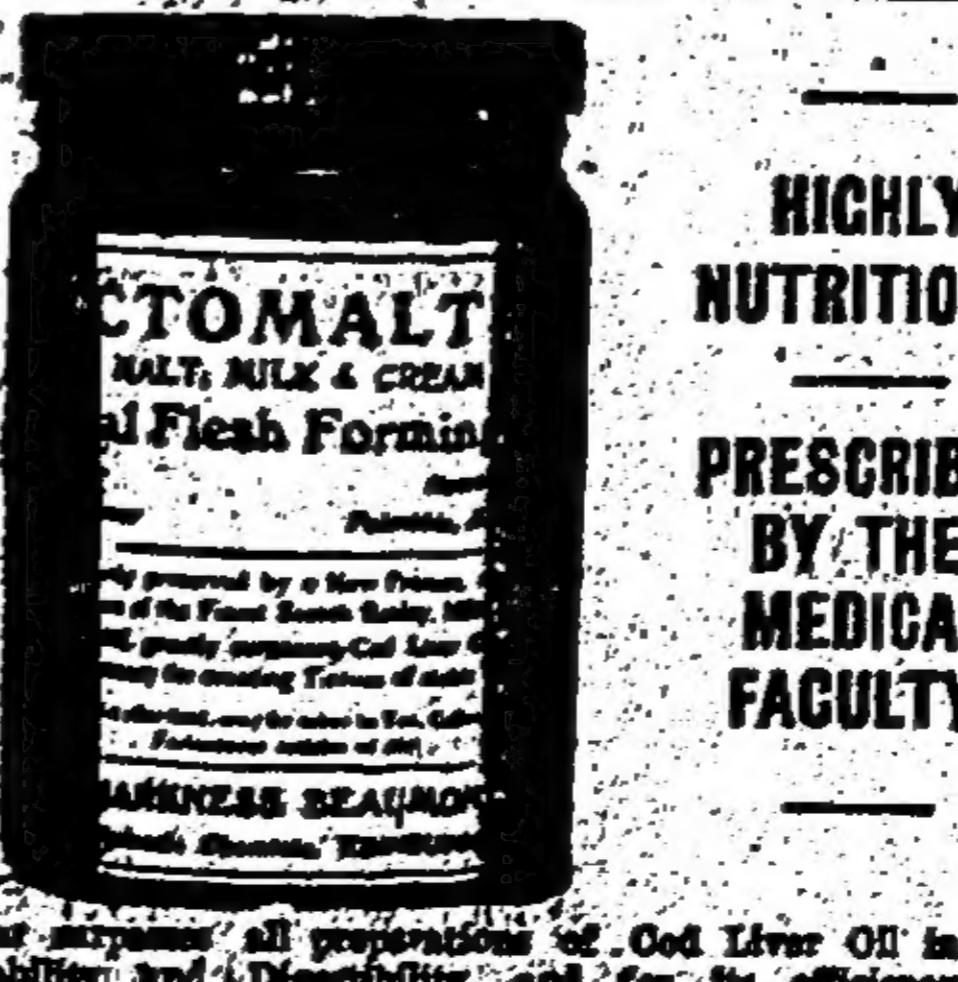
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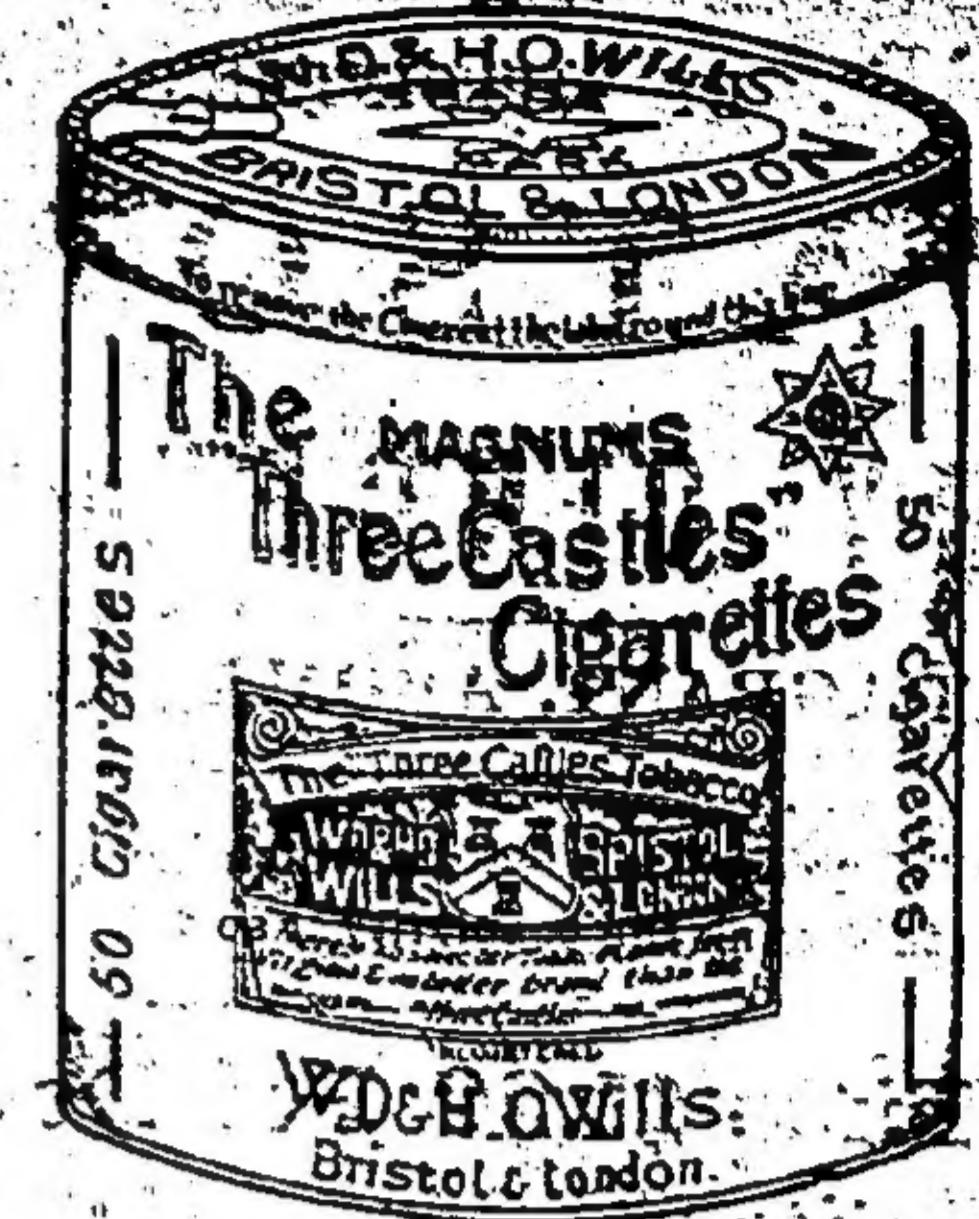
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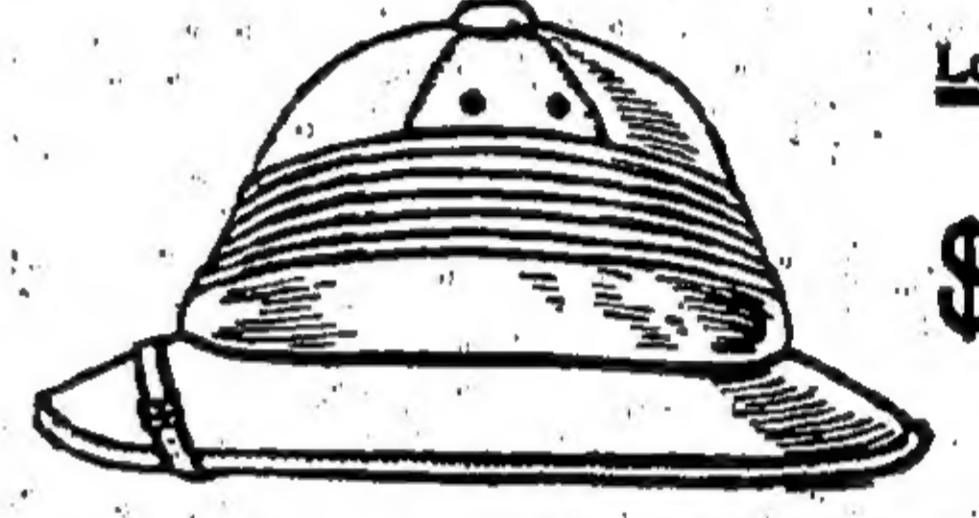
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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1917.

THE AMERICAN PRESS CENSORSHIP.

The measure of liberty and freedom enjoyed by the Press of the United States has always been most marked, and, for that reason, there has been considerable curiosity felt as to what degree of control would be exercised over it by the Government when the country declared war on Germany. With the large German element in the States, and with its propensity for creating mischief, it is clear that if no restrictions were to be placed on the newspapers, the enemy might very easily be able to secure information of a character which it is not wise that he should possess, especially in regard to naval and military matters. We do not say it disrepectfully—it is an essential difference—but the Press of the United States has always been less amenable to official control than has that of the United Kingdom, while its criticism of public men has often been of a type which is unknown in our own country. That being so, it would be only natural were opposition to be raised to the imposition of a general censorship in consequence of the war.

The House of Representatives has, we see, been considering this very question during its deliberations on the Espionage Bill. It was apparently first intended that newspapers should be subject to general censorship, but the House voted against that proposal and adopted a modified clause by which the President has the power to prohibit publication whenever the situation demands such action. The interesting and important part of the decision, however, is that the penalties prescribed by the Bill do not become effective until it is shown that publication has been prohibited and that the information has been of value to the enemy. Here a very much wider measure of liberty is given to the editors of American newspapers than has been enjoyed by their British or French confreres, and one naturally wonders how the Allied Governments will view the American policy. In the United Kingdom, the method followed has been to indicate in broad outline the nature of news the publication of which is prohibited, and, outside of this, to allow editors full discretion as to what they shall or shall not print. If their judgment is at fault, then they are liable to incur heavy penalties under the Defence of the Realm Act. That clearly threw a considerable part of the onus on to newspaper men, the more so since occasions were bound to arise in which enterprise might be killed for fear of the incurring of official displeasure. What is more, there have been many instances in which the arbitrary use of the power vested in the Government has worked distinct hardship on newspapers.

Precisely how the censorship law is to operate in the United States we cannot see. A Government may in a general way prohibit the publication of such matters as the movements of ships or troops, but it obviously cannot ban a piece of news which a paper may have secured unknown to the authorities, and of which the latter may have no knowledge until it appears in print. At the same time, the necessity for some sort of control over the information spread abroad through the medium of the Press is self-evident. What we like about the American policy, however, is the extent of the trust reposed in the Press. And not the least satisfactory feature of the provisions is that punishment will only be meted out when it has been proved—not merely "calculated"—that information complained of has been of value to the enemy. Locally, in the past, the newspapers have suffered not inconsiderable inconvenience and annoyance through the whimsicalities of the censorship, which, unlike that at Home, has even extended to comment, as distinct from news. In this regard, America is to have the same freedom that Britain has rightly enjoyed, but as to how far the rest of the scheme will work to general satisfaction, time alone can tell.

Sinking of Food Ships.

Less than a week ago, it was admitted in the House of Commons that a ship containing 1,500 tons of foodstuffs had been ordered to proceed to another port after arrival in the United Kingdom, had been sunk en route thereto, and that a similar incident happened six weeks previously, when a cargo of 2,500 tons was lost. We were then assured that the Shipping Controller was giving his "serious attention" to the matter. Yesterday, however, the telegrams contained news of a precisely similar happening, the vessel having had to leave its original port of arrival owing to lack of facilities for unloading. Sir Frederick Banbury, in a characteristically practical mood, asked whether the Government did not consider the safe arrival of food sufficiently important to provide facilities at the nearest port for all vessels arriving in England. The Government's reply was the same old story—"the whole subject is being most seriously considered." What one would like to know is where the value of "serious consideration" comes in if no action is taken. The Government may go on giving this question "serious," "most serious" or even "extraordinarily serious" attention while the process of destroying valuable cargoes of food continues unabated. Shipping space is so scarce, the dangers run by vessels so serious, and the shortage of food so acute at Home that it is nothing short of a scandal that a ship, once having arrived in the United Kingdom, should, because of a breakdown in arrangements, have to run the gauntlet once again, and, having done so, be sent to the bottom of the sea, cargo and all. There is serious bungling somewhere, and when we remember the cry for food which is heard throughout the length and breadth of the land, the mismanagement becomes all the more unpardonable.

Food Waste.

It is gratifying to read in yesterday's wires that arrangements are being made at Home for dealing sharply with those who waste food. The question "Who are the food-wasters?" is soon answered by those who have made anything like a reasonable study of "class" matters in England. Of course it goes without saying that in most wealthy houses, where a large staff of servants is kept and where imperfect supervision is exercised, much food goes to the pigs, the ash-bucket or the policeman, which should be used up within the household. Yet it is not in this direction that the worst or most deliberate waste occurs. The greatest offenders are—or, at any rate, were before the war—the well-to-do artisan class, and the very poor who occasionally find themselves in possession of an appreciable amount of ready cash. These two, as has been proved scores of times, are the most thrifless bodies to be found anywhere between Lancashire and the Kent coast. The women of the artisan and factory-hand class, like what is known for want of a better name as the servant class, have commonly the notion that it is not "gentle" to eat what God sends them and to be thankful, and not infrequently the men are as bad. One will not touch meat, another "can't fancy" cold meat, or stew, while a third doesn't care about home-cooked chow at all. Thus in such houses much food is thrown away which, in the home of the professional or business man would be made good use of. For the very poor it is easier to make excuses. The wife of an ill-paid labourer, whose ideas on domestic economy are somewhat limited, can be forgiven if, when she finds herself in possession of four or five pounds derived from the share-out club or from hop-picking or harvesting, she treats her family to hot rolls, the most expensive butter and rump-steak, as a change from cheese or fat pork. The question is, will these good folk learn wisdom by the present shortage, and, when the days of plenty come again, refrain from turning up their noses at wholesome victuals?

DAY BY DAY.

AN HONEST MAN'S THE NOLDEST WORK OF GOD.—Burns.

To-morrow's Anniversary. Tomorrow in the 79th birthday of Viscount Bryce.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand today was \$2.4.13/16d.

Cathedral Chaplain. The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, who is on his way home via Canada, has been spending a brief holiday in North China.

Attempted Suicide. A Chinese man, aged 35, who is deaf and dumb, jumped into the harbour yesterday, apparently with the object of committing suicide. He was taken out by an Indian constable, and is now in the Government Civil Hospital.

The Cathedral and Charities. The collection at the St. George's Day Service in St. John's Cathedral totalled \$527, which was given to the relief of distress in the recovered villages in France. During the past month the Cathedral has given \$1,375.56 to charities.

Hawker's Bribe. When a hawker, who had no licence, was arrested by a lockong yesterday, he offered the constable a small sum as a bribe, which was refused. Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, the hawker was fined \$5 for having no licence, and sentenced to a month's hard labour for offering the bribe.

Fishmongers' Obstruction. A rather interesting case came before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Magistracy this morning, when a fishmonger at the Central Market was charged with causing an obstruction. It was stated that the habit is to weigh the fish in the roadway, and although the men have been warned several times both by the Sanitary Department and the Police, the practice is still carried on. The roadway up to within four feet of the tramway has been blocked. His Worship imposed a fine of \$10.

Stowaways. Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, four Chinese were charged with travelling from Swatow by the sea without paying any fare. The men admitted the offence, saying they had come here to find work, as they could not get any in their own country. Mr. Thompson, Chief Officer of the Hainan, said the men were found among the passengers on the between decks. If the Company did not make an example of some of them, the ship would be over-run with such men. His Worship sent each of the defendants to prison for a month with hard labour.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Order issued to-day by Mr. F. U. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve), state:—

Summer Uniform. White uniform will be worn on Patrol Duty on and from Friday, May 11.

White uniform will be worn on all other duties as from to-day's date.

Police School. Friday, May 11.—Examination of Classes IX, X and XI at Queen's College at 6 p.m. Members may attend in pairs.

Monday, May 14.—Class 12 (Inspector Grant).

Tuesday, May 15.—Class 13 (Inspector Gordon).

Wednesday, May 16.—Class 14 (Inspector Gerrard).

Thursday, May 17.—Class 15 (Chief Inspector K. V.). Class 12

15 will attend at Headquarters' Club at 5.45 p.m. (and not 5.30).

Parades. Thursday, May 10.—No.

Section and No. 2 Platoon Central, 5.45 p.m. (This parade is changed from May 9).

Band. Thursday, May 10.—Practice.

THE CHURCH OF CHINA.

Recent Synod in Hongkong.

For several years past provincial Synods or Diocesan Conferences have been held; now a Constitution and Canons have been drawn up and duly approved by the General Synod of the Church of China and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the first full Synod for this diocese under this Constitution met in Hongkong on April 18 and 19. It consisted of the Bishop and all the clergy working under his licence, and lay delegates appointed by the communicants of the Chinese Church.

The Synod opened with a celebration of the Holy Communion at the Cathedral, when seventy-five persons, including a few English, communicated. After that the Bishop called the roll-call and delivered his charge to the members of the Synod. In

it he gave an account of the organisation of the Synod, the progress of the Church of China, particularly within this Diocese where there are now eight licensed Chinese clergymen, seven priests, and one deacon, 3,000 Chinese church members, and hundreds of catechumens being prepared for baptism, together with a vast number of inquirers. He pointed out the privilege and advantage of belonging to a great Church in historic connection with the Church of the first century and in full fellowship with the Anglican Communion throughout the world. While maintaining the supremacy of Holy Scripture, the Apostle's and Nicene creeds, the two sacraments and the threefold ministry which we have received through the Episcopate, there is immense scope for liberty to the Chinese Church to evolve her own liturgy, ritual and regulations.

The essential thing is that Christianity in China should be spontaneous, the driving force must be in the Native Church and not in the foreign organisations; we must remove the impression that the Chinese Clergy and teachers are the employees of foreign masters. He looked forward to the time when the Bishops of the Chinese Church would be all Chinese. It was

felt that the Synod might do something to prepare the way for the self-supporting, self-governing, and self-extending Church of China, but they must remember the Church of China is still a very young infant. It still needs and values the helping hand of the Western Churches who are its spiritual parents. It would be disastrous if that helping (and possibly guiding) hand were suddenly withdrawn or re-pudiated.

The Bishop reviewed the work in all the different stations in the Diocese. New Churches have recently been opened at Tai Leung (which is only awaiting consecration for the last \$300 to be collected), at Lismore, Yunnan Fu, and Nanning. A strenuous effort is being made to build a Church in Canton worthy of the Metropolis of South China. Mission Halls had also been opened by the Bishop at several places. He congratulated the Church of China in the whole Diocese should be centralised in one fund with one treasurer.

Reports were read from the standing sub-committees of the last Provincial Synod and from the Chinese Church councils in the Diocese. Delegates were elected for the next General Synod at Shanghai. A Board of Missions for the Diocese consisting of the standing sub-committee of the Synod was appointed. Requests for native priests for different districts were considered.

The proposal that the finances of the Chinese Church in the whole Diocese should be centralised in one fund with one treasurer was referred to the District Church Councils for deliberation and postponed till the next Synod. The question of a Chinese magazine for the Diocese was discussed, but it was decided to put greater energy into the circulating of the Central news issued from Peking.

The Bishop was requested to appoint a Committee of Chinese ladies to carry into effect the resolutions suggested at the ladies' conference.

The Synod placed on record its high appreciation of the services rendered to the Church by the Rev. Matthew Fong, at Kowloon City, on his resignation from the main responsibilities of pastor,

and expressed its wish that he might be long spared for many years to co-operate, so far as he felt able, in the work of the Church.

During the Synod, at frequent intervals, services were conducted in the Chapel by different Chinese clergymen, and the delegates were entertained by the Hongkong Chinese Church members.

The Synod terminated on the evening of Thursday, April 19, with hearty votes of thanks to the Bishop, the officials of the Synod, and to the Hongkong Chinese Church Body.—*Church Notes*.

LAWN TENNIS.

Last Night's Doubles Match.

Playing in the final of the Mixed Doubles Handicap of the Hongkong Cricket Club's tennis tournament last evening, Mr. and Mrs. Ni-bet defeated Mrs. Laws and Colonel Crisp. There was a good attendance of spectators and the match proved extremely interesting. Mr. and Mrs. Ni-bet won 30, their opponents owing 15/2.

At the commencement Mr. and Mrs. Ni-bet were playing in anything but good style. Mrs. Laws and Col. Crisp doing almost as they liked and taking the first four games without being replied to. When the score had reached 5/1 Mr. and Mrs. Ni-bet greatly improved and, by dint of careful play, brought the score to five all. A great struggle took place for the set, this being eventually won by Mr. and Mrs. Ni-bet at the score of 9/7.

The next set was marked by some very fine play, long rallies and clever tactics being witnessed. This set went by a narrow margin to Mrs. Laws and Col. Crisp, the score being 6/4. The third set was won by Mr. and Mrs. Ni-bet, but the score of 8/2 in their favour is not indicative of the play, for it was a very close thing all through.

There should be a large crowd on the cricket ground to-day when S. E. Green, the holder of the Colony's Championship, defends his title against H. A. Nisbet who has so brilliantly won his way through this year's competition. Play commences at 4.30.

Yet Another Leakage.

Madras, April 13.—The Madras Times understands that some of the mathematical papers in the B. Degree examination, which has been taking place this week, are reported to have leaked out before hand. The Registrar has the matter in hand.

As to the Synod itself, the Preamble and Constitutions of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui were read and all the delegates stood and solemnly declared their conformity thereto.

A sub-committee was appointed to revise the Chinese text of the Diocesan Constitutions and Canons.

Mr. Ng Kien Nam and the Rev. W. W. Rogers were elected secretaries and Mr. Lai Cheuk Shan elected treasurer.

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TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Richard Trevithick, whose statue is to be presented to Merthyr by Lord Rhondda, would not be popularly acclaimed as the inventor of the locomotive, says the Daily Chronicle, although his first engine was running ten years before Stephenson made his early trials. Trevithick, a Cornishman by birth, was a wonderful inventor, his original idea being a steam carriage, with which he experimented at Redruth in 1801. He was subsequently invited to submit designs to help the South Wales mine magnates in transporting their coal, the result being the famous "rack" engine, which he completed and tried at Merthyr in 1804.

For one battalion to earn six Victoria Crosses in one action is surely a record, yet the Lancashire Fusiliers, on whom the honour has been bestowed, have won lasting distinction in every battle in which they have fought. On the historic field of Minden so great

BIG FIGHT ARRANGED.

Scott and Craig Sign Articles in the "Telegraph" Office.

Boxing enthusiasts will be glad to learn that another fight has now been definitely arranged, under the auspices of the Police Reserve, for Corporal Scott, the Colony's heavy-weight champion, before he leaves us, and, from all appearances, this promises to be the best that has been put up while Scott has held the local championship. His opponent is Gunner Craig, of the United States Navy, and the articles were signed in the "Telegraph" office this morning. The fight will take place on Saturday, May 19, and will be of 15 rounds, each of two minutes' duration.

Judging by the record of Craig, Scott will not have such an easy task before him as when he fought Seaman Stapleton at the City Hall at the end of last year. The Gunner has used his fists to some purpose on several of the biggest American fighters of the day, securing knock-outs against Battling Brant, at Taft, California; Joe Welch, at the same place; Kid Kenneth, at Bakersfield, California; while he lost on decision against Gunboat Smith (who knocked out Bombardier Wells) and won on points when fighting Arthur Pekey, the Canadian champion, in Mexico. Craig is some pounds heavier than Scott and of broader build, while he has the advantage of an inch or so in height. In fact, he is a very powerful young man of about twenty-five years, and gives the impression upon one that he has equally strong punches with both the right and left fists. He is in very truth a fine, husky opponent, a foe well worthy of Scott's steel. Although we have not seen him fight, or even in training, we do not think we are far out in our judgment when we say that, if anything, he may be a little slow. At close quarters he will be extremely formidable and his punches when delivered will be very forceful. Scott's lightning-like tactics in the ring are well-known, and there is no doubt that he will take full advantage of his natural lithe ness. We voice the opinion that Scott will have to take every care to keep his opponent from getting close in, for the Gunner appears to have the strength to break down the strongest guard. At any rate, the supporters of Scott can rest contented that their man, even if he loses, will put up a fight which will be a credit to him. That it will be a hard-fought fifteen rounds, and that there will be some splendid fighting, there is no question.

We understand that the two men have been desirous of fixing up a bout for some time past, but circumstances did not permit of this before. At all events, sportsmen in the Colony will be pleased that at last the match has been arranged.

It would be a capital idea if the match could take place in the open air. For one thing, the City Hall has already been booked by the Bandman Opera Company and there is no other indoor place in the Colony so good for a contest of this description. Furthermore, the event could be fought in the afternoon, when the need for electric light, such a handicap to many fighters, would be done away with. We suggest that, providing the permission of the authorities is obtained, a marquee could be conveniently erected on the Volunteer Parade ground, like that built for St. George's Day.

In connection with this fight, Kid Marriot, the feather-weight Champion of the Colony, challenges anyone in the Colony up to 9st. 4lb. or take two pounds.

Part-proceeds of the contest will be devoted to War Charities.

Five at a Birth.

Appealing for exemption at Easington (Durham) Tribunal a butcher stated that his wife had recently been confined of five children at a birth. All were born alive, but three survived only a few hours. Exemption was granted.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

UNION WATERBOAT CO.

Reduction of Capital Confirmed.

Before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., this morning made application on behalf of the Union Waterboat Company, for confirmation of reduction of capital of that Company.

Mr. Sharp said that this was an application under Section 48 of the Companies Ordinance, and they were asking his Lordship to confirm a reduction of capital, which had been duly passed and confirmed by a special resolution at an extraordinary meeting of the Union Waterboat Company, the facts of which were no doubt familiar to his Lordship.

The Company was incorporated in 1905 with a nominal capital of 50,000 shares at \$10 each. That was to say a nominal capital of \$500,000, whereof 27,723 shares were issued and the remaining 22,000 odd were unissued. The reduction scheme was that the issued capital should be reduced by returning \$3 per share, making the nominal value per share \$7 instead of \$10. The unissued capital of the Company will remain unchanged. The capital was in excess of the wants of the Company right up to this moment, as was shown by the affidavit of Mr. Dodwell, representing the General Managers of the Company.

His Lordship would remember that by an order dated April 27, of this year, his Lordship settled the list of creditors, and there was in the file another affidavit by Mr. Dodwell showing that all these debts had been paid. There were no creditors left. There was another affidavit filed by Mr. Harston showing that the advertisements announcing that the hearing of this petition would take place, had been inserted in the "Gazette," the "Morning Post," and the "Telegraph." The advertisements had been inserted in these newspapers, and under these circumstances they asked his Lordship to do four things:—

To confirm the reduction under Section 48 of the Ordinance; to approve the form of the minute of reduction; in accordance with the usual practice, to direct that the advertisements of his Lordship's confirmation be inserted in the newspapers; and, fourthly, they were asking him to fix a time under Section 49 of the Ordinance when the Company might discontinue the addition of the words "and reduced." The usual practice for this was, he thought, that it could be discontinued one month after the confirmation order.

His Lordship granted the application.

DIGESTION WORTH HAVING.

Good digestion is not appreciated until you lose it. Then you cannot afford to experiment, for strong medicines are hard on weak stomachs.

To be able to eat what you want and to digest it is a priceless blessing. If you have lost it do not be deceived by the claims of predigested foods and stomach tonics, as called.

There is no tonic for the stomach that is not a tonic for every part of the body. As the blood goes everywhere, an improvement in its condition quickly results in strengthening weak organs. Rich red blood is absolutely necessary to digestion. If your stomach is weak and you are troubled with flatulence, sour rising in the throat, a feeling of pressure about the heart and palpitation, try the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' pink pills.

So many dyspeptics have been helped by this simple treatment that every sufferer from stomach trouble should try it.

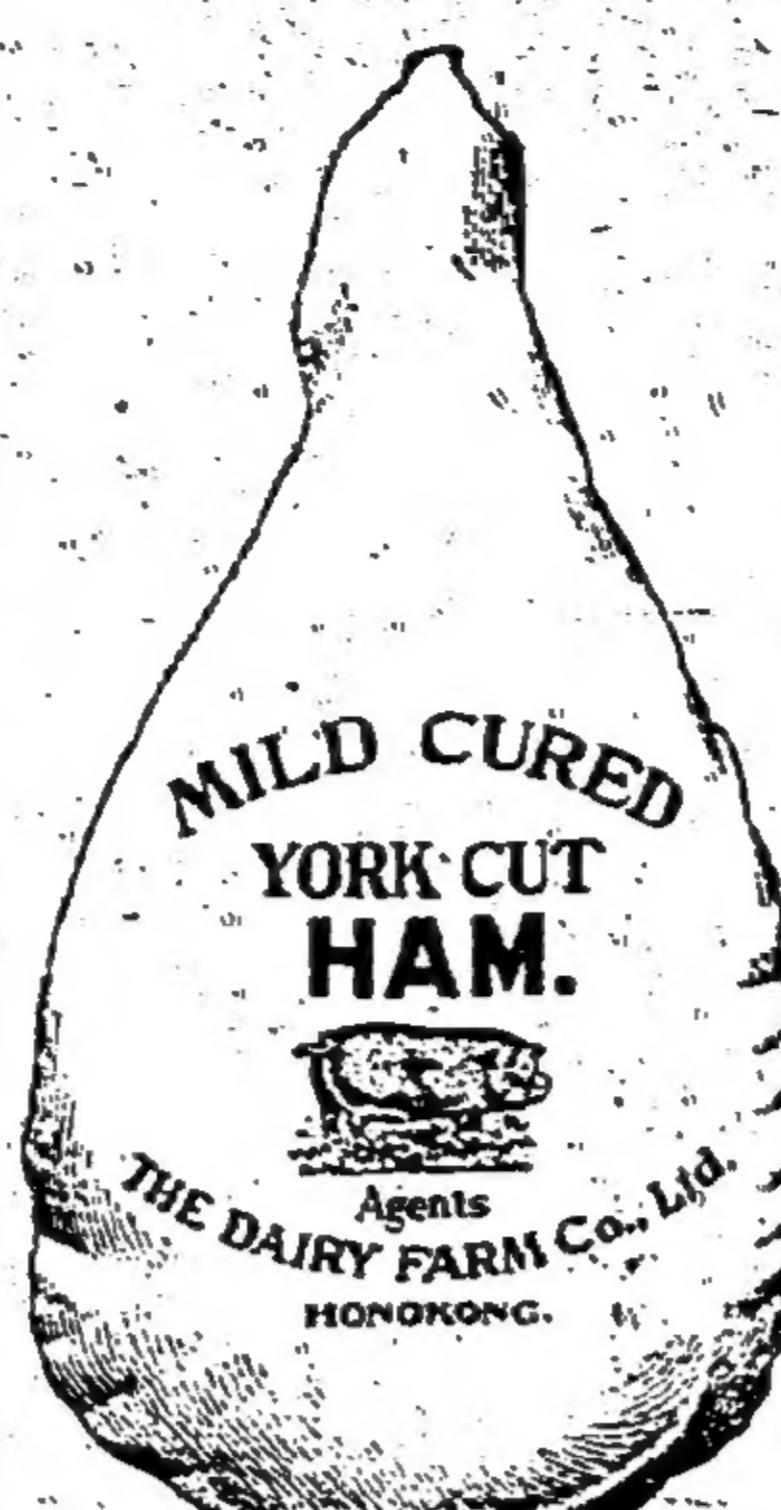
Get supply of Dr. Williams' pink pills from any dealer; or from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szchuen Road, Shanghai, price \$1.50 per bottle, \$8/- for 6 bottles, post free.

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. has issued a free book, "What to Eat and How to Eat," that should be in every home. It gives just the information that you want regarding your diet, and a post card for a copy to above address.

ALLEGED MURDER.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. O. D. Melbourne, Sergeant Macdonald, of Tin Wan, charged a Chinese with the murder of his foster mother. The case was formally remanded.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL.

By kindness of Mr. Maurice E. Bandman and Mr. Chung Ling Soo.

A SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT will be given on FRIDAY, May 11th, commencing at 9.15 p.m. in aid of

THE SERVICES ENTERTAINMENT FUND. One-half of the GROSS PROCEEDS will be given to the Fund. Come and see the FAMOUS ILLUSIONIST who combines the MAGIC of EAST and WEST, and so help the Fund. Bookings at MOUTRIE'S. Usual Prices.

IF YOU FEEL A COLD APPROACHING.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET.

A hot bath at bed-time and a dose of Pinkettes, the little gentle-natured laxative, form the best preventative.

PINKETTES

dispel Constipation, Biliousness, torpid liver, sick headaches, and clear the complexion. Of Chemists, or 60 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szchuen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 15th May, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 44A Nathan Road;

(1st floor), Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Teak-wood Household Furniture

Also

1 Victrola with Records.

4 Teak Sectional Bookcases.

On view from Monday, the

14th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneers.

MONDAY

the 13th day of August, 1917,

at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room,

Ice House Street, Victoria,

Hongkong.

The Following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria Hongkong Viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels

of ground situate at Victoria

foresaid and known and registered in the Land Office as

SECTION A OF MARINE LOT

NO. 101 and SECTION B OF

MARINE LOT NO. 101, to

gether with the messuages erec-

tions and buildings thereon

known as No. 7 Queen's Road

Central, Victoria, aforesaid—

Term 99 years, created by a

Crown Lease dated the 8th day

of April, 1856.

Area in respect of Section A of

Marine Lot No. 101=675 Sq. ft.

Proportion of Annual Crown

Rent \$84 45.

Area in respect of Section B of

Marine Lot No. 101=675 Sq. ft.

Proportion of Annual Crown

Rent \$67 50.

For further particulars and

conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES &

MASTER,

Prince's Buildings,

Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Liquidators of

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE

BANK,

or to

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,

The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1917.

SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 468

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

Summer

SHAPE

63

FRONT 1 inch.
BACK 1 1/2 inch.

The Collar that is comfortable on the hottest day. The band is exceptionally low in front—allow perfect freedom for the neck, and yet the Collar does not lose any of its "Dressy" appearance because the top fold in front is cut deep enough to set well down on to the shirt.

40 cts. each. 6 for \$2.25

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 30.23.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

A

NEW AGENCY

KELTIC

RECD

BOOTS & SHOES

SCOTLAND'S BEST FOOTWEAR.

BLACK & BROWN

BOOTS, SHOES,

BROGUES.

ALL FITTINGS.

SCOTLAND'S BEST FOOTWEAR.

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SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS
LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare
and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports
for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York,
at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPEROR OF ASIA, EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement.

Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.

One, Two and Three-Berth Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry—Gymnasium—Veranda Cafes.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN, MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement.

12,000 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.

Excellent Table.

Reduced First Class Fares.

SS. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to

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Agents.

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The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

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For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:—
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Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
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HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 9th MAY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Falshan.

THURSDAY, 10th MAY, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Falshan. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 13th MAY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN".

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government.

Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

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MACAO-CANTON LINE.

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S.S. SAINAN 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 3.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

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NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria B.C. & Japan	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	9. May
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	12. May
San Francisco via Japan	Arakan	J.C.J. L.	20. May
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	23. May
Victoria, B.C. & Japan	Kamakwa M.	N. Y. K.	3. June
San Francisco via Japan	Tsitsondari	J.C.J. L.	11. June
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	14. June
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	23. June
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	3. July
San Francisco via Japan	Bintang	J.C.J. L.	12. July
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	14. July
San Francisco via Japan	China	P. M. S. S.	5. Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Ayoo M.	T. K. K.	11. Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean	B. & S.	0. May
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	0. May
Shanghai	Wooang	J. M. Co.	11. May
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	12. May
Newchwang	Szechuan	B. & S.	12. May
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	13. May
Kobe	Tjilatjap	J.C.J. L.	14. May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	15. May
Hankow	Linai	B. & S.	15. May
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Teushin M.	N. Y. K.	16. May
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	16. May
Shanghai, and Kobe	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	17. May
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	18. May
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	19. May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	21. May
Manila	Taihang	J. M. Co.	26. May
Shanghai	Tijipan	J.C.J. L.	28. May
Kobe	Tjilwong	J.C.J. L.	6. June
Shanghai	Tjitaroem	J.C.J. L.	13. June

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(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ "NEDERLAND")"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE.
(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ "ROTTERDAMSCH LLOYD")

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"VONDEL" 18th May.

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NOTICE.

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NOTICES.

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Padde Street. Telephone 1906.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE."

From INTERMEDIATE
PORTS.

Owing to an outbreak of fire on board this vessel, a general average contribution of 3 per cent. will be collected.

The general average bond will require to be signed and deposits made before countersignature of bills of lading can be given.

For further particulars apply to:—

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.
Agents for

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET COMPANY,
OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE"
LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES

"SHIRE" LINE OF
STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE."

having arrived. Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed, that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Fowcon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Goods not cleared by the 14th inst. at 5 P.M. will be subject to to

Goods not cleared by 11th May, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 14th inst. at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1917.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

A PUBLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

KONINKLY

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Lancashire and India—The increased Cotton Duties.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes:—The fiery has been sent abroad throughout Lancashire, and Free Traders have been called on to abolish their antiquated commercial weapons. The cause of the sudden turmoil may be stated in a few words. The Government of India offered to raise \$100,000,000 of war debt, but for this purpose they required a further addition to their financial resources, which they proposed to secure, in part, by increasing the import duty on cotton goods from 3½ to 7½ per cent.—The Excise duty on the products of India cotton factories remaining as before at 4½ per cent. In this proposal, which has been accepted by the British Government and is now in force, Lancashire Free Traders and their dupes profess to see the rule of their staple industry. But the truth is that the Lancashire cotton trade is not in any serious danger. Cotton goods of fine quality are not produced to any extent in India, because the long staple cotton necessary for that purpose does not grow there. Lancashire goods are principally woven from long staple American cotton, and in these holds what is practical monopoly. India, therefore, it is obvious, does not seriously compete with Lancashire in fine cotton goods. It is the competition of the mills of Japan and China in coarse goods that India has to face, and the increased duty will no doubt enable her to meet it more successfully. The Secretary for India, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, made it perfectly clear that the concession made to India's repeated request, which had behind it the full force of native opinion, was essential to the raising of the \$100,000,000 in question. He struck the right note when he said: "I am not unmindful of the controversies which this question has raised in past times and under different circumstances, but I trust that in these days of strain and stress and common Imperial effort I may appeal with confidence to those in this country who are more immediately interested, not to raise objections to a measure which is necessary if India is to render to the Empire the help which it is her desire to give." Mr. Chamberlain's appeal, it appears, has been addressed to deaf ears, so far as Lancashire is concerned. Lancashire Free Traders, apparently, care nothing as to whether India's generous offer is accepted or rejected, or whether the wishes of 300,000,000 of our Indian fellow-subjects are consulted or floated. They only see in the present situation an opportunity to attack the Government, to re-awaken the fiscal controversy, and to galvanise into the semblance of life the dead bones of Cobdenism. The Free Trade Press have endeavoured to connect the action of the Government in this matter with the question of Tariff Reform. Now, whatever may be said either for or against the proposal adopted by the Government, no such proposal has ever been suggested or advocated in connection with the Tariff Reform movement. It is an exceptional measure dictated by the circumstances of the war and the necessity for raising more money. The position of India as a State within the British Empire will come up for discussion and settlement at the forthcoming Imperial Conference. One of the results of that Conference, we venture to say, will be the establishment of preference between all parts of the Empire, including India. Preference would mean to India that the United Kingdom and the Dominions would give free entry to Indian tea, sugar, coffee, wheat, and all Indian staple products, and it would mean to us that British goods, including Lancashire cotton, would enter the Indian market on better terms than the goods of other nations. This is one of the vital objects of the Tariff Reform scheme, and it is entirely absent from the proposal agreed to by the Government. India has well earned her right to be included in any scheme of Empire preference. Her troops have fought side by side with our own in the

present war, and her people are proud to form part of the British Empire. Her various races are intelligent and industrious, and are eager to take their stand alongside the Dominions in a great Imperial federation. India can no longer be allowed to remain in her own fiscal arrangements. On this point Indian opinion is firmly united. The refusal of the Government last year to permit the Indian Government to increase the cotton import duty created much bitterness. The circumstances of the war have changed the situation, and the Government have had the courage to give India the means of obtaining the increased revenue she requires in order to be of service to the Empire in its hour of need. But India's claim to be linked up with the rest of the British Empire in a preferential scheme beneficial to all has still to be dealt with, and will, as we have already said, come before the Imperial Conference. We feel that the great bulk of the people of Lancashire, who have always set a patriotic example to the rest of the Kingdom, will look at the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission's programme. The rail

manufacturing capacity to a greater degree and a greater output is anticipated. The Steel Corporation and the Bethlehem Steel Company have contracts with American manufacturers to obtain filled so as to keep the factories running for two or three years to raising of loans by Canadian banks. Although it is impossible to arrange new contracts with the works on the part of the Provincial Government and municipalities, it is said, will be able to handle a fair quantity of orders for export trade. Japan may be able to obtain goods from this section so that imports will not be entirely cut off although they will be smaller. Moreover, the lack of ships will tend to obstruct the transportation of the materials. The United States, forty years ago, produced only about a million tons in 1911 and, thereabouts the output which was made about a year ago, the Welland Canal, and tons but in 1915-1916, since the war in connection with the outbreak of the war, the output has swelled, as given above, to 43,000,000 tons. Figuring upon the general output of the world it may be inferred that the increase of the steel output of the world will be at the rate of 30 or 40 per cent. every ten years and never less. The use of the material is daily multiplying even taking the place of lumber, stone and brick in many cases. The largest steel industrial nations are the United States, Great Britain and Germany and most countries resort to them for their supply of the material. Even after the war, with the suspension of the production of munitions and war implements, the demand will continue in other lines although the present briskness may not be witnessed. It cannot be gainsaid that if the agricultural conditions are in a flourishing state the industrial conditions will follow the same groove. At present, owing to the stoppage of the steel refining industries of France, Belgium and other countries, a scarcity of the material is experienced thus causing a great advance in prices. With the restoration of peace, many consumers in different lines will begin their purchases which will continue the briskness in this line. The railway extensions of British India, Russia, Africa, the United States, China, Japan and others will enhance the briskness in the industry. The repairs to ships and the need of ships will add a demand in the line of shipbuilding. The foregoing factors alone will go to augment the demand for steel notwithstanding the check in the manufacture of war supplies, and the industry cannot but be predicted to have a bright future. The cost of production of Great Britain is less than that of the United States and, with Germany out of the producing market, it may turn out that, since England alone cannot satisfy the demand, both nations may increase their prices. After the termination of the war, Germany's financial conditions will be in sad plight and, hampered by the large percentage of her vigorous manhood killed or crippled, she will not be able to maintain her former position in international trade relations. Moreover as the result of the Economic Conference at Paris, the Allies will co-operate to keep German goods out of the markets, which will go to add to the difficulties of Germany.

Canadian Trade Conditions.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) writes that in 1916 the purchasing power of the Province of Ontario was greater than in the previous two years. During 1917, it is likely to equal if not surpass that of 1916. Savings have accumulated; a certain amount of economy has been practised; but I trust that in these days of strain and stress and common Imperial effort I may appeal with confidence to those in this country who are more immediately interested, not to raise objections to a measure which is necessary if India is to render to the Empire the help which it is her desire to give." Mr. Chamberlain's appeal, it appears, has been addressed to deaf ears, so far as

Lancashire is concerned.

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see in the present situation an opportunity to attack the Government, to re-awaken the fiscal controversy, and to galvanise into the semblance of life the dead bones of Cobdenism. The Free

Trade Press have endeavoured to

connect the action of the Government in this matter with the question of Tariff Reform. Now, whatever may be said either for or against the proposal adopted by the Government, no such proposal has ever been suggested or advocated in connection with the Tariff Reform movement. It is an exceptional measure dictated by the circumstances of the war and the necessity for raising more money. The position of India as a State within the British Empire will come up for discussion and settlement at the forthcoming Imperial Conference. One of the results of that Conference, we venture to say, will be the establishment of preference between all parts of the Empire, including India. Preference would mean to India that the United Kingdom and the Dominions would give free entry to Indian tea, sugar, coffee, wheat, and all Indian staple products, and it would mean to us that British goods, including Lancashire cotton, would enter the Indian market on better terms than the goods of other nations. This is one of the vital objects of the Tariff Reform scheme, and it is entirely absent from the proposal agreed to by the Government. India has well

earned her right to be included in any scheme of Empire preference. Her troops have fought

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present war, and her people are proud to form part of the British Empire. Her various races are intelligent and industrious, and are eager to take their stand alongside the Dominions in a great Imperial federation. India can no longer be allowed to remain in her own fiscal arrangements. On this point Indian opinion is firmly united. The refusal of the Government last year to permit the Indian Government to increase the cotton import duty created much bitterness. The circumstances of the war have changed the situation, and the Government have had the courage to give India the means of obtaining the increased revenue she requires in order to be of service to the Empire in its hour of need. But India's claim to be linked up with the rest of the British Empire in a preferential scheme beneficial to all has still to be dealt with, and will, as we have already said, come before the Imperial Conference. We feel that the great bulk of the people of Lancashire, who have always set a patriotic example to the rest of the Kingdom, will look at the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission's programme. The rail

manufacturing capacity to a greater degree and a greater output is anticipated. The Steel Corporation and the Bethlehem

Steel Company have contracts with American manufacturers to obtain filled so as to keep the factories running for two or three years to raising of loans by Canadian banks. Although it is impossible

to arrange new contracts with the works on the part of the Provincial

Government and municipalities, it is said, will be able

to handle a fair quantity of orders for export trade. Japan

may be able to obtain goods from

this section so that imports will

not be entirely cut off although

they will be smaller. Moreover,

the lack of ships will tend to

obstruct the transportation of the

materials. The United States, forty years ago, produced

only about a million tons in

1911 and, thereabouts the output

which was made about a year ago

was approximately 12,000,000

tons but in 1915-1916, since the

war in connection with the outbreak of the war, the output

has swelled, as given above, to

43,000,000 tons. Figuring upon

the general output of the world it

may be inferred that the increase

of the steel output of the world

will be at the rate of 30 or 40

per cent. every ten years and

never less. The use of the

material is daily multiplying even

taking the place of lumber, stone and brick in many cases.

The largest steel industrial nations are the United States, Great Britain and Germany and

most countries resort to them for their supply of the material.

Even after the war, with the suspension of the production of

munitions and war implements,

the demand will continue in other

lines although the present briskness

may not be witnessed. It

cannot be gainsaid that if the

agricultural conditions are in

a flourishing state the industrial

conditions will follow the same

groove. At present, owing to

the stoppage of the steel refining

industries of France, Belgium and

other countries, a scarcity of the

material is experienced thus

causing a great advance in prices.

With the restoration of peace,

many consumers in different lines

will begin their purchases which

will continue the briskness in this

line. The railway extensions of

British India, Russia, Africa, the

United States, China, Japan and others will enhance the briskness in the industry.

The repairs to ships and the need of ships will add a demand in the line of shipbuilding.

The foregoing factors alone will go to augment the demand for steel notwithstanding the check in the manufacture of war supplies, but that factor, together with the difficulty of securing skilled mechanics, has practically stopped sales of motor lorries.

The World's Steel Output.

Since the outbreak of the war

the United States steel refining

companies have received orders

from all directions so that many

firms were unable to accept all the

incoming orders, says the Japan

Times. The total output in 1915

was 41,000,000 tons and in 1916

it was 43,000,000 tons. Seventy

per cent. of the total output is

consumed at home and so the

export may be estimated at from

10,000,000 to 15,000,000 tons the

value of which is given at £2,200,000,000. With the en-

trance of the United States into

warfare against Germany she

will no doubt concentrate her

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